

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE
SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH
OF THE
STATE OF WASHINGTON.

LOCATED AT VANCOUVER.

1897-8.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
GWIN HICKS, . . . STATE PRINTER.
1899.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

OF THE

SCHOOL FOR DEFECTIVE YOUTH

OF THE

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

LOCATED AT VANCOUVER.

1897-8.

OLYMPIA, WASH.:
GWIN HICKS, . . . STATE PRINTER.
1899.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

Director, PROF. JAMES WATSON.

TRUSTEES.

AUGUSTUS HIGH, Vancouver.

REV. HUGH LAMONT, Vancouver.

PROF. P. HOUGH, Vancouver.

J. N. PEARCY, Kelso.

DR. HORACE E. MERKEL, Seattle.

President of Board, AUGUSTUS HIGH.

Secretary, J. N. PEARCY.

Executive Committee: AUGUSTUS HIGH, HUGH LAMONT, J. N. PEARCY.

SIXTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

To the Governor and Legislature of the State of Washington :

GENTLEMEN—The Board of Trustees of the School for Defective Youth beg leave to report as follows :

For the past two school years both schools under our direction have been well attended, and the number in attendance gradually increases from year to year. The health of the pupils continues in the main to be good, and their progress in studies is satisfactory. The financial affairs of the schools have been satisfactory, and the board expects, before the school year is ended, out of the appropriations, to make important improvements, promoting the health, convenience and economy of the school and without impairing the efficiency of the management, and to leave a substantial sum in the state treasury, of the last appropriation, although that appropriation was less than those of previous years. The board purchases its supplies in pursuance of contracts let according to law, and the ready demand for state warrants, at par or better, which has existed during the years 1897-8, has enabled us to make contracts at close prices, the competition of reliable bidders being vigorous, and the contracts eagerly sought after.

The appropriation made by the last legislature to supply electric light for the building for feeble minded enabled us to furnish a satisfactory lighting to that building, and the expense of installing the plant was inside of the appropriation. The building for feeble minded, as located, is inconveniently situated, and too far from the building for deaf and dumb for the highest degree of efficiency to prevail, in supplying and managing both departments. The location of that building is not the most fortunate, and its construction faulty. Inferior material seems to have been used in its building. The location, and, to a certain extent, the construction, it is too late to remedy, and we must make the best of them. We found the building, three stories high, with fifty-five feeble minded inmates, without fire escapes, or openings to

the roof. We have made suitable openings upon the roof, and placed two good fire escapes in proper places on the building. The building for feeble minded has no sewerage. Ever since the construction of the building, sewage has been accumulating in cesspools, and the location and nature of the soil prevent proper drainage for so many inmates. We are taking steps to construct a sewer to connect with the one now located at the building for deaf and dumb, which will greatly improve the sanitary conditions of that institution. We have under contemplation the building of a steam laundry to accommodate the increasing needs of these institutions. The need of such an improvement has been recognized by previous boards, but changes of the personnel of the boards from time to time, consequently making it necessary for new members to familiarize themselves with the improvements needed, have put off the accomplishment of such a result.

At present neither water company at Vancouver is able to supply a sufficient pressure of water to make sufficient protection from fire, on account of the elevated grounds and the height of our school buildings. Our water is costing us sixty dollars per month, the greater part of which could be saved, had we our own water supply. We are considering the advisability of putting in a water plant of our own, locating a tank or reservoir upon sufficient elevation to furnish good pressure for water above the roofs of both buildings, and pumping from wells to be located upon our grounds, water by means of the power we already have, in such quantities as will suffice for the protection, consumption, and flushing of sewers of the schools.

This board has during the past year made reasonable rules for the better government of its schools, and is endeavoring to promote the instruction of the inmates in trades and manual employments, believing that, on account of their infirmities, but a limited number of them will ever be able to make a living save by the work of their hands, and that their education should be of such a character as to enable them to better fight the battles of life, and not to be a burden upon society.

In conclusion, we beg to call attention to the annual reports of Director Watson, for 1897-8; and to the estimates for maintenance for the ensuing two years; and to the inventory of real and personal property, appended hereto.

It has been our effort to administer the affairs of the schools under our charge in the most efficient manner possible, and without any unnecessary or injudicious expense.

Respectfully submitted, by order of Board of Trustees.

AUGUSTUS HIGH, *President.*

Attest :

J. V. PEARCY, *Secretary.*

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth :

GENTLEMEN—It affords me great pleasure to submit to your honorable body the eleventh annual report of the school under my charge for the year ending May 26, 1897.

As you are aware, owing to the uncertain market value of state warrants during last fall, we were unable to contract with merchants for supplies for the school, hence we could not reopen until December 7th, when the pupils were duly called in from their homes. Those of our officers and teachers who had not secured permanent employment elsewhere, also promptly returned and resumed their duties.

ATTENDANCE.

The total enrollment for the session now ending numbered 119 pupils, classified as follows :

Department for the deaf.....	Males 33 ; females 33
Department for the blind.....	Males 5; females 9
Department for feeble minded.....	Males 19; females 20

This exhibit shows a slight decrease from the attendance of last term, which is accounted for by the late date of reopening and by the outbreak of measles in the school soon after classes were resumed. The parents of absentees in some cases did not feel able to incur the expense of travel for their children for a fraction of the term, while others did not desire to place them where there was every likelihood of contracting a contagion.

Of the number enrolled eleven were new pupils, six being deaf, one blind and four feeble minded. None of these had ever attended any school of this character, and one only, a feeble minded boy, had ever received any instruction.

HEALTH.

Almost immediately upon the reopening of the term an epidemic of measles broke out in the school, the disease having been brought by a boy who had been exposed to contagion at

at his home. We endeavored to prevent them from spreading to the other pupils by isolating the cases as they occurred, but in this we were not successful, and we have to report no less than fifty-two cases before they made their final disappearance. Happily all, through careful nursing and attentive medical care, made good recoveries with no evil after effects, with the exception of one boy, who was sent to his home as soon as he was able to travel, as the attending physician considered that a change of air would have a beneficial effect. From information since received, the youth has quite regained his health. One of our small boys while exercising on the horizontal bar accidentally fell and sustained a fracture of the arm, from which he rapidly recovered. Otherwise the general health of the school has been good. Regular hours, substantial food and vigorous physical exercise, tend to keep our pupils in a robust condition.

CHANGES.

During the vacation Mr. E. S. Tillinghast, the teacher of the high class, resigned to accept the superintendency of the Montana school and therefore, to our regret, did not return to us. He proved himself to be efficient and trustworthy and we have no doubt of his complete success in his new field. To fill this vacancy I secured the services of a gentleman of experience from a western institution but subsequently, for reasons as already stated at the beginning of this report, I was reluctantly compelled to advise him that his services would not be required at the usual date of opening. Fortunately he was re-appointed to the position which he had resigned. In no profession or vocation is experience at a greater premium than in that of educating and training the defective classes and so much so, in fact, is this true, that although a thorough canvass was made, no competent man could be engaged to fill this vacancy for the term. Of necessity, additional duties were imposed upon the other teachers, but they responded ably and willingly. Miss Washington, who had accomplished good work in her articulation classes, when informed that we would not reopen at the usual time, accepted an offer from the South Carolina school. Our Mr. W. N. Marshall had accepted a position in the Iowa institution but resigned to resume his work here when the term commenced, to our great satisfaction. Miss Bertha Wilkinson, our efficient assistant

matron and instructress of dress-making, resigned to enter upon a course of hospital nursing in Chicago. Mr. A. J. Pettit, who had filled the position of instructor of boys in the department for feeble minded, very acceptably, left us to pursue the study of medicine. To fill vacancies when we resumed, Miss M. M. Turner was appointed teacher of articulation and Miss Edna Underwood was chosen to fill the vacancy at the department for the feeble minded. In addition to these, Miss Clara Wade and Miss Edith Jones, both graduates of the school, were appointed as monitorial teachers. Mr. C. E. Coryell became supervisor of boys, vice, Mr. M. Wilkie, who returned east when he found that we were not prepared to open at the usual time.

EDUCATIONAL.

Department for the Deaf.

The sixty-eight pupils in this department are divided into four classes, which are sub-divided into two or more divisions such as prove necessary for their proper instruction. The school being small, it is impossible to give only one grade to each teacher without increasing the staff, which would demand a greater expenditure. This, of necessity, increases the work of the teacher, but matters are so arranged that each pupil in the class has the advantage of receiving personal and direct instruction during the day. In the evening, a certain period is appointed for individual study under the personal supervision of a teacher who is on duty for that purpose. The curriculum of studies followed is the same as has been outlined in previous reports. The combined method of instruction is still used and twenty-six pupils have been drilled daily in articulation and lip-reading under an experienced teacher. The value of oral training for the deaf is becoming recognized to a greater extent every year and more attention is paid to the acquirement of speech by the deaf and dumb than ever before. We believe in a moderate use of the sign language as a means to an end—the end in view being the acquiring by the pupil a thorough knowledge of English.

Drawing is still taught and the pupils have been doing very well in this branch. Some of the crayon work ornaments the walls of the school and the pupils find it a very agreeable and fascinating study.

Department for the Blind.

Thirteen blind children, five boys and eight girls, were in attendance this term. The aim in this department has been to develop thought power and the habit of self help. Under careful instruction the pupils have advanced well in their studies, and by the assistance of raised point and line books, study the usual elementary branches. Instrumental and vocal music have been taught by a competent instructor and the advancement made has been such as to deserve great commendation. There is a general opinion prevailing that the blind, by reason of their affliction, have a greater natural talent for vocal and instrumental music than one in possession of the valued sense of sight. Such, indeed, is far from being the case, as they have no more inborn musical talent than any normal person. Whenever a blind boy or girl becomes proficient in music, it is by closer attention to the instruction imparted and by longer hours of persistent practice than is devoted by a seeing person. Instruction and practice in vocal music has been continued this term as formerly under Professor Epping. The class has improved very much during the year, and it is needless to remark that they thoroughly enjoy the exercises. Indeed, the two days in each week on which they receive their vocal instruction bring hours of bright sunshine into their lives. As a rule, the blind experience great difficulty in securing employment after leaving school, and as the teaching of music is one of the most pleasant and profitable occupations they can follow for a livelihood, no pains will be spared to lay a sound foundation for the thorough understanding of this branch. By reason of their affliction, there are few avenues of amusement open to them, hence reading is one of their principal pastimes, and in order to gratify their tastes in this direction they are supplied with entertaining books in both line and point type. They also have read to them the daily papers and standard works by popular authors.

Department for the Feeble Minded.

In this department 39 pupils were enrolled this term. They are in charge of experienced teachers and are surrounded by refining influences. Their instructors are constantly on the alert to correct improper habits and to teach manners and deportment. A certain portion of the day is spent in class-room exercises, varied by marching, singing and calisthenics. The pupils

enter with great eagerness into all the kindergarten exercises, which tend to train eye, mind and hand. Outside of school hours also, they are constantly under supervision, and when the weather permits, suitable outdoor recreation is provided. Everything possible is done in the way of educating and training so that they may better cope with the world than they could otherwise have done without the systematic training they here receive.

INDUSTRIAL.

We still continue the trades of printing and shoemaking for the deaf and broom-making for the blind. The boys in the printing office continue to print and issue the school paper, "The Washingtonian," thus having practice in composition, and it would also be well to instruct in job work, but to do so additional type would be needed and the services of an expert printer. In addition to setting up the matter for the paper the compositors have had considerable work to do in printing lists of examination questions and lesson slips for the different classes. In the shoe shop only the repairing for the school has been done by the boys, no new work being attempted, as we did not have the services of an expert shoemaker this term. Two of the blind boys have occupied a portion of their spare time in the making of brooms.

We manufacture only what is required for our own use, as the boys are not sufficiently expert as yet to make a broom to compete with the machine made article. Boys who are not employed in the shops are required to perform certain duties in the buildings and yards. Each boy and girl, even the small ones, have light duties in the buildings which they are required to perform in the best possible manner. The girls, under due instruction, have made dresses, aprons and garments of various kinds as well as a considerable amount of fancy work. In addition to this the older girls have kept their own, also the clothing of the little girls in repair, as well as assisting in the making and mending of necessary household linen. Both the girls and the boys in each of the departments of the school do the sweeping and dusting daily in their respective quarters as well as the making up of their beds and keeping of their dormitories clean. The girls assist in washing dishes which are used in the pupils' dining room and setting out the tables under the

direction of a maid. We endeavor to train up both sexes to habits of industry and self-help and to have a care for the property of the school.

IMPROVEMENTS.

To keep the buildings in good condition, the usual repairing of plaster, kalsomining of walls and varnishing of wood-work was done where needed. The plumbing in the girls' lavatory and toilet was taken out and replaced with new work in a more approved sanitary manner. The cement floor was also removed from the lavatory and a seasoned wooden floor laid instead. This was found necessary as the cement had cracked in several places and when being cleaned the water would leak through to the injury of the plaster on the ceiling below.

I would recommend that the floors of all toilets and lavatories throughout the buildings be laid in tile and that the same material be substituted for the wooden wainscoting, as such improvements would place these rooms in the very best sanitary condition. An important improvement was made by placing the engine in closer proximity to the boilers, thus doing away with about thirty feet of pipe and reducing condensation to a minimum. Other minor improvements looking to the comfort and convenience of the household were devised and carried to a successful completion.

AMUSEMENTS.

As this is a home as well as a school for our charges the greater part of the year, pains are taken to make life as happy and cheerful for them as possible. Hence, during the winter months, socials were held in the assembly hall which were attended by all the pupils, and public holidays and annual festivals were also duly observed by appropriate exercises. A well assorted library becomes more needed every year and we trust provision will soon be made to place one at the disposal of our pupils.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Thanks are due to Dr. E. F. Hixon, of Vancouver, for the donation of five dollars to assist in purchasing Christmas toys for the children.

To the Volta Bureau of Washington and the Departments of the Interior and of Education for valuable public documents.

To the publishers of all the state dailies for copies of their

journals and also to a large number of weeklies from all portions of state and from sister schools received in exchange for our school sheet.

THE LATE JOHN D. GEOGHEGAN.

I cannot conclude this report without a respectful reference to the death of Hon. John D. Geoghegan, which occurred on the twentieth day of June, 1896. Mr. Geoghegan had served as an officer of the board of trustees of this school from the time of its organization ten years ago and was at all times active in promoting the interests of the school by every means that lay in his power. As a veteran soldier, a citizen and a gentleman he commanded the respect of the community in which he resided and also of the people of the state at large and was held in warm esteem by the pupils and officers of this school. Upon the day of his interment your board met and passed the following resolutions:

“The summons of death having called hence our late and much beloved member and president, Hon. John D. Geoghegan, we make this public expression of our sorrow and regret and sincerely condole with his family and his many friends. His private life was blameless and his official conduct was always honest, painstaking and faithful in every detail. His personal relations with his associates were most cordial and friendly. We tenderly cherish his memory and enter these words at large in the record of our board meeting this 22d day of June, 1896.

(Signed.)

HUGH LAMONT,

B. F. SHAW,

L. M. SIMMS,

W. BYRON DANIELS,

Trustees.

JAMES WATSON,

Secretary and Director.”

IN GENERAL.

It gives me pleasure to state, that on the whole, the progress made by the pupils in the three departments in their various branches of study has been very satisfactory. I feel that the teachers have endeavored by their enthusiastic interest to make up for the time lost at the beginning of the term, and the pupils by diligence and close application to the studies assigned to them daily, have amply responded to the efforts which have been put forth for their improvement. It was most gratifying to us to find that the senatorial committee which visited us in February last, after spending no less than two days in closely examining into the work of the school in every department, made a full report of their investigations, wherein they highly praised both the pupils and your management for the results accomplished.

The term, short as it was, was a successful one, and the high standard set for all has been eminently attained.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for your continued consideration, counsel and confidence, I am

Very respectfully,

JAMES WATSON, *Director*.

VANCOUVER, WASH., May 26, 1897.

TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees of the Washington School for Defective Youth :

GENTLEMEN—The regular annual report of the Washington School for Defective Youth is herewith respectfully submitted for your consideration, it being the twelfth annual report of the school and my eleventh annual report as director.

ATTENDANCE.

The number of pupils in attendance in the three departments of the school was one hundred and thirty-seven, classified as follows :

Deaf mutes.....	Males 31; females 38
Blind	Males 7; females 6
Feeble minded.....	Males 28; females 27

The following tabulated forms' show the counties from which the pupils were received and also the assigned causes which operated to produce their affliction :

CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Congenital.....	18	Scarlet fever.....	3
Abscess in ears.....	5	Brain fever.....	6
Fever	3	Typhoid fever.....	2
Measles.....	1	LaGrippe.....	2
Catarrhal fever.....	2	Scrofula.....	2
Colds.....	2	Erysipilis.....	1
Convulsions.....	1	Unknown.....	6
Meningitis.....	12		

CAUSES OF BLINDNESS.

Gastric fever.....	1	Injury.....	1
Inflammatory rheumatism.....	1	Kidney disease	1
Inflammation.....	1	Scrofula.....	1
Cold in eyes.....	1	Unknown.....	1
Congenital.....	5		

CAUSES OF FEEBLE MINDEDNESS.

Congenital.....	37	Sickness.....	8
Accident.....	7	Convulsions.....	1
Bad treatment.....	1	Unknown.....	1

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE BY COUNTIES—DEAF.

Chehalis.....	2	Lincoln.....	1
Cowlitz.....	1	Pierce.....	11
Jefferson.....	2	Spokane.....	4
Klickitat.....	3	Walla Walla.....	2
Clarke.....	8	Skagit.....	2
Douglas.....	1	Stevens.....	1
King.....	10	Whatcom.....	3
Lewis.....	2	Snohomish.....	5
Columbia.....	2	Thurston.....	2
Island.....	1	Whitman.....	2
Kittitas.....	1	Idaho state.....	3

BLIND.

Clarke.....	1	Pierce.....	5
King.....	1	Whatcom.....	1
Spokane.....	1	Lewis.....	2
Klickitat.....	1	Snohomish.....	1

FEEBLE MINDED.

Chehalis.....	2	Skagit.....	1
King.....	10	Wahkiakum.....	1
Lewis.....	1	Whitman.....	2
Pierce.....	8	Cowlitz.....	2
Stevens.....	2	Klickitat.....	1
Whatcom.....	5	Pacific.....	1
Clarke.....	7	Spokane.....	5
Kitsap.....	3	Walla Walla.....	1
Mason.....	1	Idaho state.....	2

HEALTH.

I am pleased to state that the general health of each department of the school has been remarkably good and we have not suffered from epidemics of any kind whatever during the year.

The few cases of illness from colds and other causes readily recovered under proper medical treatment. When we consider that a number of our children are possessed of weak constitutions through the acquired or inherited disease which caused their affliction and their physical vigor having been thus impaired, we feel that our immunity from severe illness or death in our large family is cause for heartfelt thanks. This happy condition must be attributed to our healthful location, liberal but plain dietary and vigilant care and oversight of our pupils at all times.

EDUCATION.

The system of instruction used in the department for the deaf is generally known as the Combined System, it being a combination of the manual and the oral or German methods. The Manual System comprehends the use of the sign language, manual alphabet and writing, and the oral or German is the use of speech, lip-reading and writing. The Combined System has held its own as affording the greatest good to the greatest number for many years and the schools using this method are in a large majority over those using exclusively the pure oral. In a public institution of this kind we cannot afford to experiment with any mere theory or "ism," but should adhere to a method which has shown practical results, for the true gauge of the value of any methods is the quality of results obtained. The Combined method has produced all that has been asked of it in the past and for that reason it has been used in this school.

The pupils in this department were formed into four classes under the instruction of as many teachers. Owing to the diversity of mental attainments of the pupils, each class contained two divisions. This, of course, doubles the labor of the teacher, but in a small school such as this, it is impossible to give each teacher a class where all the pupils are of equal capacity, as to do so, it would necessitate an increase in the corps of instructors which would, most assuredly, redound to the advantage of our pupils, but at the same time much increase our per capita expense. All of our teachers are experienced in this special work of instructing the deaf and the progress made by the pupils of their respective classes attest to their efficiency as well as to their faithful application to duty in the mental and moral advancement of the youth committed to their instruction. In addition to the instruction received in the regular classes, 36 pupils drawn at certain periods of time and graded according to their ability, are taught articulation and lip reading under an experienced teacher in that speciality. The improvement made has been most gratifying. This branch is receiving more general attention each year and in this particular study we are fully abreast with the times. We do not expect to make all our pupils fluent talkers, but we are so training them in speech that their enunciation is becoming sufficiently distinct as to be very well understood by visitors to the class room. And if their speech is so well interpreted by strangers, it will not be long before they are able to make their wants and desires known in their own families where by constant and daily association, any peculiarities in pronunciation will be readily understood by the members of the household.

The 13 blind pupils are divided into four classes or grades and under one teacher, Miss H. G. Pettit, who is experienced and thoroughly competent, she having been engaged in the work here for the past five years and prior to her employment in this institution had devoted some time to the instruction of the blind in a similar eastern school. The studies pursued in this department during the past term have been reading—both line and point — geography, arithmetic, history, writing, physiology, grammar and rhetoric.

The American Printing House for the blind at Louisville, Kentucky, which is maintained by the United States govern-

ment, has furnished us, free of charge, our state quota of books for the blind.

Our pupils receive practice in reading both the line and the point type. The system of point type we use is that invented by Prof. W. B. Wait, the superintendent of the New York Institution for the Blind. It is composed of a succession of raised dots on paper which has been partially perforated from the reverse side and which in various designs represent the letters of the alphabet and is particularly valuable in this that with our especially constructed slates our pupils can also write it themselves, and thus correspond with their home folks and with each other.

The pupils have been diligent, obedient and industrious, and the result has been a progress in their various studies which merits great commendation.

ART DEPARTMENT.

As drawing is an important study in a school of this kind, I take pleasure in incorporating in this report the remarks of Mr. W. E. Rollins, our art instructor, on the work accomplished :

“Within the last three years the study of art at the School for Defective Youth has become quite a feature and gratifying results have been obtained already. Through the efforts of the director I was enabled to equip the art department with the most essential things for study, viz. : Solids, casts, drawing boards and easels, so the pupils now have every opportunity for study in this branch. I have a very interesting class of boys and girls, numbering from twenty to twenty-five and working two afternoons of the week separately. The results thus far have been very satisfactory as most all of the class take pleasure and deep interest in the work.

“We have arranged a practical course for them where, with a few years of study, they will be fitted for positions or to engage in the work themselves, and will be able to make a good living. Pupils on entering the class are first taught to consider and draw simple forms, and become familiar with materials at hand. With this beginning they are taught to see light and shade and to express it in broad, simple lines and masses. Picture making is not encouraged until the pupil has a fair knowledge of form, light and shade. Four mediums are employed—lead pencil, charcoal, crayon and oil painting. In closing I would especially mention among my class of advanced workers Miss Clare Wade and Mr. J. V. Jones, pupils whose work shows exceptional ability. With another year's study they will be able to take up art as a profession, which will not only be a life-time help and pleasure, but will always do credit to the school from which they came.”

With the deaf as well as the hearing, art ennobles and elevates, and not only is it taught in its practical, but in its artistic and moral sense as well.

MUSIC.

What art is to the deaf, music is to the blind. Shut out as they are from the many pleasures of life, they find in music a fine and artistic enjoyment they could not otherwise obtain. In this branch competent instruction has been given and from the following its character will be seen: One girl has been studying selections from Chopin, Mendelsshon, Beethoven and other classical composers. Another is familiar with all the major keys, plays readily many of the well known waltzes and marches and is beginning a series of appoggio movements. Others are under instruction in the rudiments of music and it is as thoroughly taught as any other branch in the school.

On Tuesday and Friday of each week Prof. Boyer instructs the blind class in vocal music. The pupils look forward with much pleasure to the time for their singing lesson and are showing steady improvement in this study.

THE FEEBLE MINDED.

In the department for the feeble minded, two kindergarten teachers, ladies of experience, were employed. They have been persistent and enthusiastic workers during the term and have accomplished considerable work and all the pupils having sufficient mental capacity have been greatly benefitted. The following is an outline of the school work in the class of girls :

Reading chart.....	6	Language exerciscs.....	11
First reader.....	10	Kindergarten work, such as sewing.	
Second reader.....	4	folding, weaving, pasting and cutting	22
Third reader.....	2	Drawing.....	11
Arithmetic, addition.....	7	Singing.....	24
Subtraction.....	2	Can carry a tune alone.....	12
Elementary geography.....	6	Calisthentics.....	22
Writing on paper.....	18		

BOYS.

Reading chart.....	5	Writing in copy-book.....	16
First reader.....	7	Language exercises.....	7
Second reader.....	3	Kindergarten work, sewing, folding,	
Third reader.....	3	pasting and cutting.....	20
Arithmetic, addition.....	11	Drawing.....	15
Subtraction.....	5	Calisthentics.....	20
Multiplication.....	1	Singing.....	20
Elementary geography.....	7	Carry a tune alone.....	13

It would seem peculiar to one not acquainted with the feeble minded that some pursue certain particular studies while other branches seem neglected.

Education and training in one branch for which a feeble minded child has aptitude, strengthens and develops the mental powers generally, so that in time he is able to take up other subjects which he could not at first comprehend.

A careful attention to sanitary law, a suitable and simple diet, regular hours for school, work and recreation tend to cause an almost immediate change for the better with these children. We cannot cure the feeble minded, but by careful training and instruction, we correct their bad habits and manners to the extent that they are no longer the care and oft-times menace to those associated with them.

When one considers the great difficulty under which they labor, he wonders that they can actually accomplish as much as they do.

In connection with an institution for this class of defectives there should be a farm where boys, who can derive but little benefit from class instruction, could be occupied in cultivating the soil, raising fruits, vegetables and other produce and in caring for cattle, poultry, etc., and so contribute to the support of the whole institution by furnishing many of these necessary supplies.

A complete separation of the sexes is maintained, each having separate class and dining rooms. Both boys and girls receive daily training in calisthenic exercises, marching and drilling. The girls are taught to wash dishes, make up beds, sweep, dust, and as far as possible to assist in the darning and mending of articles of wearing apparel. The boys who are capable saw stove wood for the ranges in kitchen and laundry, assist in washing clothes, wash dishes used in the dining room, sweep, dust, mop floors and make up their own beds—in fact, perform under the direction and with the assistance of their supervisors, all of the housework in their part of the building. A few of the boys can perform the housework under direction as well as it could possibly be done, and two of the girls under the training they have received can cook, unaided, a good plain dinner of meat and vegetables. Several of the girls have also been taught to render some assistance in the laundry in the way of ironing plain clothing.

While there have been no radical changes in our school work to record, yet great advancement has been made throughout the

country in creating a public sentiment in favor of the enactment of laws for the purpose of the partial prevention of idiocy and imbecility by internmarriage of this class. The question of the care of the feeble minded among us has been successfully solved in this that as long as he is a state charge the disgrace of reproduction is prevented. But what of the one who remains at large, when we consider the fact that the increase of the census of 1890 shows to have been at least 2,000 a year for the previous ten years!

As a school of this kind can only remedy in part this evil, it rests with the legislature to enact a law making the marriage of this class a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, and equally punishing anyone who shall aid or abet such a marriage. It would certainly be to the credit of Washington to be the first state to enact such legislation. Not only would such a law prevent much social misery and degredation, but would act as a strong economic measure in lightening the future burdens of the state in the task of educating and training this class.

CHANGES.

At the close of last term, Miss Minnie Turner, teacher of articulation in the department for the deaf, resigned to accept a similar position in an eastern school, near her home. Misses McClellan and Underwood, kindergarten teachers in the department for feeble minded, resigned, the former to care for an invalid mother and the latter to prosecute her studies. Mrs. Wenkoop, matron at the building for feeble minded, owing to ill-health, removed to Southern California. To fill these vacancies, J. A. Applewhite, M. A., a specialist in his branch, was appointed teacher of articulation. Miss Helen Gundlach, of Spokane, and Miss Marion Shafter, of Tacoma, both experienced kindergarten teachers, were appointed to the vacancies in the department for feeble minded. Mrs. S. M. Jewell, of Vancouver, was appointed to the matronship in the same department and W. O. Conner, M. A., was appointed teacher of the highest class in the department of the deaf, and also acts as instructor of printing. Mr. Conner comes well equipped for the work, both by practical experience in the class room and by his association with the deaf during the whole of his life, his father being superintendent of the state school in Georgia.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The principal improvement in the general equipment of the institution during the term was the electric lighting of the building for the feeble minded, thereby doing away with the general use of kerosene lamps, which were always a menace to the safety of the building and therefore a source of great anxiety to the management. The recent legislature voted an appropriation of \$1,800 to carry out this improvement. Of that sum \$1,606.81 was expended, leaving an unexpended balance of \$193.19. To accomplish the object for which the money was voted it was necessary to purchase a 13 Kilowatt Edison dynamo to run in conjunction with the one already in use, as the old dynamo was not of sufficient capacity to furnish light for both buildings, as considerable loss is sustained in transmitting electricity between the buildings, which are about a mile apart. The cost of installing the plant was lessened through the kindness of Mr. L. M. Hidden, of the Columbia Land Improvement Company, and Mr. Anton Young, all of whom granted the privilege of erecting the poles carrying the wires between the buildings upon their property, thus shortening the distance. The work was performed by the Portland Electrical Company and it has given satisfaction.

Shortly after the opening of the school the cesspit at the building for feeble minded became so impaired that it would not carry off the sewerage from the building and it was found necessary to build a new one. The question of the disposal of the sewerage from this building is becoming a serious problem. It seems to me that the proper solution of the matter and one that would settle the question for years to come, would be to connect that building with the sewerage system now in operation between the building for the deaf and the Columbia river.

During the term the main sewer to the river became obstructed in some manner, but after considerable labor and expense we were able to again put it into serviceable condition. With the view of preventing as far as possible a recurrence of the trouble, I would suggest that an automatic flush tank be built near the point where the sewer crosses the public road to enter the property of Col. B. F. Shaw, as it was between that place and the river that the obstruction occurred.

INDUSTRIAL.

Five boys work in the printing office, issuing the school paper, "The Washingtonian," printing lesson leaves, etc. Three boys have done the cobbling of shoes for both buildings. An expert shoemaker should be employed to train the boys to produce first-class custom work, so that they could profitably carry on the trade of shoemaking after leaving school. Boys who are not otherwise employed keep the yards and grounds in order. In the morning of each day every boy capable of working is required to assist in sweeping, making of beds and dusting. They attend to all the work of their own departments.

All of the brooms used in both buildings have been made by one of the blind boys. He can make a good serviceable broom, but necessarily cannot make as finished an article as one made by machine. He has also given instruction in the trade to two of his class mates.

The girls do the sweeping, making of beds, dusting and keeping in order all that portion of the building which they occupy. They also, with the assistance of one maid, wash the dining-room dishes after each meal and place the room in a neat condition. They have assisted in the repairing of clothing and have also made up some bed linen. We have some girls who could become neat dressmakers, if they had the privilege of learning the trade. To afford them the opportunity, I would recommend the appointment of an expert cutter and dressmaker, one who is capable of teaching the trade in all its branches, both with the use of parterns and by measure.

PER CAPITA COST OF PUPILS.

It will, no doubt, be of interest to give a statement of our expenditures last year on account of maintenance. There was expended \$22,471.09, which gives a per capita rate of \$164.02. I will here give the per capita cost of several institutions, none of which are similar to this as none include a department for feeble minded, and only three have departments for the blind in connection with one for the deaf. It will be borne in mind that where there is more than one class to be cared for the expense is greater, as separate households are maintained and more teachers and officers are necessary. Again, nearly, if not all, have large

farms which supply the milk, butter, fruit and vegetables required for the table, as well as the hay and grain for the stock.

Colorado.....	\$342 00	Mt. Airy, Penn.....	\$296 00
New Jersey.....	304 00	Maryland.....	266 00
American, Hartford, Conn.....	300 00	Western Pennsylvania.....	243 00
Central New York.....	300 00	Minnesota.....	229 00
Rhode Island.....	293 00	Ohio.....	226 00
Clarke, Massachusetts.....	292 00	Illinois.....	205 00
Western N. Y., Rochester.....	289 00	Wisconsin.....	205 00
New York.....	279 00	Indiana.....	203 00
California.....	278 00	Oregon.....	190 00

I have given above several of the leading schools of the country, and if we take the difference in the per capita cost between ourselves and even the lowest, our neighboring state, this question arises: Are we affording the opportunities to our pupils which their condition demands? This is a matter for our serious consideration, whether our low per capita expense redounds in any special degree to our credit or does it suggest that we are not doing all that we should do to fit these children to properly enter the arena of keen personal competition in the great struggle for a livelihood after leaving school.

THE BUILDINGS.

Some repairs will be required on the building for the deaf and dumb before the opening of another term. The floors in some parts of the basement are so decayed that they have given way in many places and will require to be renewed. The heavy, driving rains from the south and southeast, which we experience every winter, have kept the walls, where exposed to the storms, quite damp during the whole of the rainy season. To have them in that condition, especially in a dormitory, is not conducive to health, and, again, it will eventually impair the wall itself. A few coats of paint on the walls of the exposures would have the desired effect. The washtrays and sinks require to be overhauled, and the school black-boards in both buildings are in a poor condition and it is necessary to renew them. Owing to the settling of the building, the floor tiling in the main halls has become loose, and unless reset will become chipped and broken to such an extent as to be unfit for further service. Several of the hair mattresses should be cleaned and repicked, and the mattresses made of shoddy require to be overhauled, especially those which have been used by the younger children.

AMUSEMENTS.

The usual holidays have been observed during the term and suitable entertainments for the pupils were provided in the way of socials, assemblies, etc. In addition to these the gentlemen teachers gave fortnightly lectures on various topics, selecting such as would not only amuse, but also instruct.

Arbor day was fittingly observed by the planting of trees, shrubs and vines by the pupils.

The reading room has been more appreciated than in the past and through the kindness of the exchanges of our school paper, our files have been kept well filled. I trust the day is not far distant when the school will be furnished with a library, as a good selection of books suitable for children will be a very great aid as an incentive to spend most of their leisure time in reading.

VISITORS.

During the last vacation and also shortly after the opening of the term, we were visited by the governor of our state, Hon. John R. Rogers, who thoroughly inspected the buildings as well as the system of imparting instruction to our charges. Upon his first visit he was accompanied by Brigadier General Ballaine, and upon his second by Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Snively and some of the members of the Board of Control of State Institutions, which visits were appreciated by both teachers and pupils and the kindly interest exhibited by our distinguished visitors in our work was most encouraging.

In concluding this report, I wish to refer to the faithfulness and zeal of the officers and teachers in their work and to also thank you, gentlemen, for your assistance and the courtesies afforded me by you at all times in the prosecution of my duty.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES WATSON,

Director.

ESTIMATES.

	1899	1900
Subsistence		
Water		
Laundry supplies		
Sapolio and concentrated lye.....		
Disinfectants.....		
Engine and cylinder oils, candles.....		
Kerosene oil.....		
Feed		
Horseshoing, wagon repairs.....		
Fuel.....		
Telephone.....		
Household linen		
Broomcorn, brushes, crockery, glassware, tinware.....		
Electric light repairs.....		
Postage and stationery.....		
School room requisites.....		
Advertising for supplies.....		
Expenses receiving and returning pupils.....		
Salary of director.....		
Salaries of teachers.....		
Salaries of employes		
Medicines and medical attendance.....		
Clothing for indigent pupils.....		
Supplies for trades departments.....		
Library for deaf and blind.....		
Cleaning and repairing buildings.....		
Unforeseen expenses		

For the above expenses we estimate for the ensuing two years the same appropriation made for the past two years will be sufficient. \$58,005.00.

INVENTORY OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

DEPARTMENT FOR THE DEAF AND THE BLIND.

<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
88.....	Bedsteads, iron.....	\$616 00
117.....	Bed comforters.....	117 00
1.....	Bedsteads iron, double.....	10 00
2 sets.....	Bedroom, 7 pieces each.....	60 00
1 set.....	Bedroom, 7 pieces each.....	40 00
1 set.....	Bedroom, 7 pieces each.....	35 00
6 sets.....	Bedroom, 5 pieces each.....	150 00
7 sets.....	Bedroom ware.....	21 00
7.....	Benches.....	28 00
5.....	Blackboards.....	35 00
126.....	Blankets.....	252 00
.....	Books for the blind.....	300 00
.....	Books for the deaf.....	30 00
2.....	Book cases, office.....	28 00
2.....	Book cases, small.....	16 00
1.....	Book case for drawing class.....	18 00
62.....	Bed spreads.....	62 00
7.....	Bureaus.....	42 00
2.....	Carpet sweepers.....	3 00
470 yards.....	Carpeting.....	282 00
9.....	Chairs, ant.....	90 00
4.....	Chairs, arm, wood seats.....	8 00
5.....	Chairs, arm, cane seats.....	12 50
24.....	Chairs, arm, leather seat.....	144 00
1.....	Chair, office.....	6 00
33 dozen.....	Chairs, common.....	198 00
18.....	Chairs, cane.....	12 00
2.....	Chairs, hall, oak.....	12 00
2.....	Chairs, arm, reception room.....	25 00
1.....	Chair, rocker.....	6 00
12.....	Chairs, perforated seats.....	6 00
1.....	Chair, office, upholstered.....	20 00
1.....	Chair, office, arm.....	2 00
16.....	Chairs, oak.....	32 00
1.....	Chiffonier.....	14 00
2 sets.....	Charts.....	24 00
4.....	Charts, geographical.....	10 00
1.....	Chart, anatomical.....	5 00
3.....	Clocks, small.....	7 50
3.....	Clocks, large.....	24 00
1.....	Copying press, letter.....	5 00
14 pairs.....	Curtains, lace.....	35 00
.....	Curtain chains and rollers.....	8 00
.....	Crockery, cutlery, glassware, etc.....	110 00
.....	Dispensary, desk, medicines, bottles, etc.....	50 00
4.....	Desks, teachers'.....	40 00
69.....	Desks, school.....	276 00
33.....	Desks, rears.....	107 25
19.....	Desks, fronts.....	66 50
2.....	Desks, tables, teachers.....	14 00
2.....	Desks and bookcase combined.....	15 00
1.....	Desk, office.....	60 00
20.....	Desks, drawing.....	20 00
2.....	Dictionaries.....	24 00
4 dozen.....	Dumbbells.....	24 00
4.....	Disinfectors, West's.....	12 00
.....	Electro-manual alphabet.....	5 00
30.....	Fire and slop buckets.....	12 00
250 feet.....	Fire hose, 2½-inch.....	125 00
200 feet.....	Fire hose, 1½-inch.....	70 00
.....	Fractional globes.....	5 50

INVENTORY, DEPARTMENT OF DEAF AND BLIND—CONTINUED.

<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
2	Globes.....	\$40 00
2	Globes, hemisphere....	3 00
100 ft	Garden hose and nozzles.....	5 00
	Hood for kitchen range.....	25 00
	Kitchen utensils.....	80 00
4	Lawn seats.....	12 00
2	Lamps, hanging.....	4 00
8	Lamps, bracket....	3 50
10	Lamps, stand.....	12 50
16 yards...	Linoleum.....	10 00
3	Lounges.....	15 00
1	Lounge, bed.....	12 00
1 dozen	Laundry irons.....	4 80
7	Mirror.....	8 00
2	Muscle stands.....	4 00
1	Mangle.....	15 00
85	Mattresses, hair....	700 00
11	Mattresses, wool.....	92 95
18	Mattresses, shoddy.....	18 00
10	Mattresses, woven wire.....	30 00
2	Maps, Oregon and Washington.....	9 00
8	Maps, In case.....	42 00
	Maps, in case (Wash).....	6 75
	Maps of Washington.....	2 00
	Maps of United States, relief.....	17 00
2	Maps, dissected for blind, United States and Europe.....	70 00
1	Manikin.....	7 50
3	Mats.....	8 00
5	Mats, door and bath room.....	3 00
3	Meat safes.....	18 00
3	Numeral frames.....	1 50
24 yards...	Oil cloth, table.....	8 00
	Object charts.....	30 00
7	Paper baskets, waste.....	2 00
	Parlor set, furniture.....	175 00
2	Pianos.....	550 00
2	Pipes, for hose.....	8 00
4	Pillow sham holders.....	4 00
	Pictures.....	
31	Pillow shams.....	31 00
198	Pillow cases.....	49 50
103	Pillows, feather.....	150 00
1 set.....	Platform scales.....	18 00
6	Pointers.....	2 10
	Phaeton.....	75 00
2	Refrigerators.....	16 00
	Range, kitchen and hot water reservoir.....	175 00
5	Recitation seats.....	35 00
2	Rugs.....	12 00
9	Sheets, rubber....	11 25
260	Sheets, bed.....	78 00
1	Scales, table.....	5 00
6	Slop jars..	7 50
2	Sewing machines.....	80 00
1	Side board.....	15 00
	Slates for blind.....	8 00
	Slates, pocket, for blind.....	5 00
1	Swing.....	6 00
3	Sofas, leather....	80 00
2	Stoves, heater.....	6 00
1	Stove, laundry....	4 00
1	Stove, cooking.....	13 00
4	Step ladders.....	8 00
	Sanitary pump apparatus.....	100 00
8	Tables, extension.....	96 00
8	Tables, study room.....	60 00
1	Table, printing office.....	5 00
3	Tables, kitchen.....	17 00
4	Tables, parlor and reception room.....	28 00
1	Table, hall....	30 00
6	Tables, bed rooms and chapel.....	18 00
2	Table covers.....	4 00

INVENTORY, DEPARTMENT OF DEAF AND BLIND—CONTINUED.

Quantity.	Articles.	Amount.
10	Table cloths.	\$40 00
125	Towels, roller	50 00
249	Towels, hand	49 80
75	Towels, bath	22 50
24	Table napkins	6 00
	Typewriter and table	50 00
2	Typewriters, in point, for blind	10 00
9	Wardrobes	81 00
27	Window shades	13 00
10	Wash stands	40 00
2	Horses	150 00
1	Carriage	200 00
2	Buggies	165 00
2	Plows	14 00
1	Harrow	10 00
2	Shovels	1 00
3	Hoes	1 00
1	Rake	25

TOOLS, ETC., OF ENGINE ROOM.

1	3-pound copper hammer	\$1 25
1	Carpenter hammer	50
1	Large hammer	1 00
1	Pair "T" hammer snip	1 25
1	Small Stitson wrench	2 25
2	Small Stitson wrenches, 2-inch	5 50
1	Level	3 25
1	12-inch "L" square	1 25
1	Pair compass	50
1	Pair outside calipers	35
1	Pair inside calipers	35
1	Draw knife	25
1	Soldering iron	50
1	Screw driver	25
3	Cold chisels	75
1	Pair blacksmith's tongs	50
1	Pair pincers	50
1	Pair pliers	25
1	Pair gas pliers	35
1	Brace and bit	1 75
1	Expanding bit	1 25
1	Joiners' plane	50
1	Large monkey wrench	1 00
1	Screw driver	15
1	Crocodile wrench	1 00
1	Double-end wrench, $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{3}{4}$	1 16
1	Double end wrench, $1 \times \frac{7}{8}$	1 25
1	Hand saw	50
1	Set of stocks and dies, pipe, from $\frac{3}{8} \times 1$ inch	1 00
1	Set of stocks and dies, pipe, from 1×2 inch	15 00
1	Pair pipe cutters—1 inch	4 50
1	Pair pipe cutters—2 inch	6 00
1	Scoop shovel	1 00
2	Pair long steps	4 00
3	Chairs	1 00
3	Forec pipe fitting, etc.	6 00
1	Old leather belt	4 00
1	Box lamp fittings, valve, at \$1	10 00
1	Large trowel	50
1	Small trowel	25
1	Boiler flue scraper	1 00
1	Fire box scraper	1 25
1	Crow bar	1 75
1	Set carbon brushes	1 50
1	Set fire brushes	1 00
2	Buckets	50
1	Lantern	25
1	Large vise	10 00
1	Small table	50
1	Broom	10

INVENTORY, DEPARTMENT OF DEAF AND BLIND—CONCLUDED.

Quantity.	Articles.	Amount.
1	Long brush	\$0 25
1	Tinner's stove	2 25
1	Fire hook	25
2	Sleeves for pump	50
1	Crank pin wrench	1 25
1	Small wrench, $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{1}{2}$	50
1	Screw driver for governor	50
1	Handle for man bearing	50
1	Single ended spear, one inch	1 20
1	Single ended spear, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches	2 25
1	Small wrench for piston gland	25
1	$1\frac{1}{2}$ circle	50
1	$2\frac{1}{4}$ wrench	2 25
1	Box wrench and key or elevator	3 00
2	Long spout oil cans	1 25
1	Small spout oil can	1 00
1	Valvometer	10 00
1	Magnetic bell	8 00
3	Small pinchers	25
1	Desk brush	25
1	Lap M., 75 feet	4 50
1	Hydrometer	1 00
1	Lamp	50
12	16 C. P. lamps	1 00
1	Pair comealongs	50
1	Pair special clamps for 0, 2, 4, wire	2 00
1	One-inch hollow pipe	50
1	Arc	75
1	Soldering tools	6 00
1	Belt	25
1	Box old broken valves	5 00
1	Clock	50
1	Rubber sheet rasp, etc.	4 00
1	Key for pump	25
1	Wire stretcher	1 00
6	Jenkins automatic valves	3 75
1	Wheelbarrow	4 00
4	Rings for pump piston	2 00
1	Ebonite syringe	25
1	Oil filter	5 00

SHOE SHOP.

20	Peg awls	\$0 15
20	Sewing awls	15
1	Stretcher	25
12	Awl handles	1 00
5	Hammers	1 00
5	Knives	40
1	Splitting machine	75
50 pairs	Lasts	5 00
5	Removing nail boxes	1 25
2	Peg nippers	30
3	Trimmers	60
3	Welt trimmers	75
6	Heel shears	1 50
9	Edge irons	1 50
1	Removing puncher	30
1	Eyelet set	20
1	Hook set	30
3	Last hooks	25

DEPARTMENT FOR THE FEEBLE MINDED.

<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
63.....	Bed spreads.....	\$44 00
56.....	Bed comforters.....	66 00
50.....	Bedsteads, iron.....	350 00
3.....	Burcaus, not in sets.....	18 00
4.....	Buckets.....	1 60
11.....	Benches.....	33 00
64.....	Blankets, 52 double, 12 single.....	256 00
12.....	Brooms.....	3 00
4.....	Bedroom sets, 7 pieces each.....	100 00
1.....	Bedroom set, 6 pieces.....	15 00
.....	Bedroom ware.....	10 00
2.....	Book cases.....	16 00
1.....	Carpet sweeper.....	2 00
4.....	Clocks, 3 large, 1 small.....	23 00
90 yards.....	Carpeting.....	36 00
109.....	Chairs, wood seat.....	83 00
7.....	Chairs, cane seat.....	7 00
1.....	Chair, leather seat.....	1 50
2.....	Chairs, hall, wood seat.....	3 50
11.....	Chairs, kindergarten.....	3 50
2.....	Chairs, rockers.....	2 50
1.....	Chair, office.....	6 00
1.....	Chiffonier.....	12 00
2.....	Charts.....	24 00
5.....	Clothes basket.....	2 50
5 pairs.....	Curtains, lace.....	20 00
.....	Curtain rollers and chains.....	2 50
90 yards.....	Carpeting, B.....	45 00
.....	Crockery, cutlery, glass, tins and metal ware.....	75 00
2.....	Clocks.....	16 00
2.....	Desks, teachers'.....	16 00
32.....	Desks, school.....	96 00
1.....	Desk, matron's.....	7 00
12 sets.....	Dumb bells.....	6 00
5.....	Disinfectors.....	10 00
17.....	Fire buckets.....	4 25
6.....	Fire extinguishers.....
200 feet.....	Fire hose, new, 2½ inch.....	200 00
200 feet.....	Fire hose, old.....	10 00
300 feet.....	Fire hose, old, 1½ inch.....	60 00
100 feet.....	Garden hose, 1 inch.....	8 00
5.....	Lamps, hanging.....	6 25
29.....	Lamps, bracket.....	15 00
3.....	Lamps, stem.....	1 50
4.....	Lamps, hand.....	1 00
1.....	Lawn mower.....	3 00
1.....	Lounge, leather.....	20 00
1.....	Lounge, plush.....	5 00
1.....	Lawn seat.....	1 50
1.....	Ladder.....	12 00
10.....	Laundry irons.....	5 00
.....	Laundry stove, with reservoir.....	30 00
3.....	Mirrors.....	3 00
48.....	Mattresses.....	384 00
7.....	Mattresses, wool.....	59 15
5.....	Mattresses, woven wire.....	10 00
5.....	Mattresses, shoddy.....	5 00
3.....	Maps.....	6 00
3.....	Mats.....	2 25
36 yards.....	Matting.....	3 60
2.....	Meat safes.....	10 00
20 yards.....	Oil cloth, table.....	1 60
1.....	Piano.....	200 00
.....	Parlor set furniture.....	30 00
3.....	Pipes for hose.....	8 00
1.....	Pillow sham holder.....	1 25
62.....	Pillows.....	90 00

INVENTORY. DEPARTMENT OF FEEBLE MINDED—CONCLUDED.

<i>Quantity.</i>	<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
194.....	Pillow cases.....	\$40 00
17.....	Pictures.....	6 00
1.....	Platform scales.....	18 00
1.....	Refrigerator.....	8 00
.....	Ranges, kitchen, with hot water reservoir.....	75 00
5.....	Rugs.....	3 75
13.....	Sheets, rubber.....	14 00
230.....	Sheets, linen.....	40 00
1.....	Sewing.....	6 00
1.....	Sewing machine.....	35 00
82.....	Shades, window.....	30 00
7.....	Stop jars and buckets.....	5 00
1.....	Slideboard.....	12 00
1.....	Sofa, leather.....	20 00
1.....	Sofa, plush.....	5 00
1.....	Stove, feed boiler.....	5 00
1.....	Stove, box.....	3 00
3.....	Step ladders.....	3 00
2.....	Tables, class room.....	8 00
4.....	Tables, kindergarten.....	6 00
7.....	Tables, extension.....	56 00
8.....	Tables, flr.....	32 00
1.....	Table, drop leaf.....	4 00
1.....	Table, parlor.....	5 00
2.....	Tables, bedroom.....	6 00
1.....	Table, office.....	6 00
1.....	Table cover.....	50
193.....	Towels.....	38 60
120.....	Table napkins.....	12 00
8.....	Wardrobes.....	48 00
1.....	Wheelbarrow.....	2 50
2.....	Wringers, clothes.....	4 50
1.....	Washing machine.....	3 50
1.....	Grindstone.....	3 00
2.....	Shovels.....	80
2.....	Hoes.....	50
1.....	Rake.....	25
1.....	Ax, pick.....	1 00
2.....	Saws, buck.....	1 50
1.....	Brace.....	50
1.....	Square.....	75
1.....	Saw, hand.....	1 00
1.....	Level.....	50
1.....	Screw driver.....	15
2.....	Wrenches, monkey.....	75
2.....	Files.....	15
1.....	Saw set.....	1 00
1.....	Hammer.....	50
1.....	Plane.....	50
1.....	Sickle.....	50
1.....	Scythe and swath.....	1 50
2.....	Boilers, wash.....	3 00
2.....	Washboards.....	1 00
.....	Work bench and vise.....	5 00
2.....	Pigs.....	6 00

REAL PROPERTY.

Building and grounds, School for Deaf and Dumb.....	\$100,000 00
Building and grounds, School for Feeble Minded.....	20,000 00

